



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

American School
of Classical Studies
at Athens

ATTIC BUILDING ACCOUNTS

II. THE ERECHTHEUM¹

OF the records of the first period of the construction of the Erechtheum, including, as we may imagine, a decree of about 435 B.C. authorizing the erection of the building, and a stele with the expense accounts down to the outbreak of the Peloponnesian War in 432, not a fragment has been identified. Of the later series, however, beginning with (A) a fragment of the decree of Epigenes in one of the last prytanies of 410/9 (*I. G.* I, 60, and suppl. p. 18), which provides for a commission to examine the state of the unfinished building, we have a fairly complete array. To the stele containing the report of this commission, and dating from the first prytany of 409/8 B.C., I assign five fragments.

B. The upper portion of a marble stele (*I. G.* I, 322), found on the Acropolis by Chandler in 1765, and because of its contents immediately identified as referring to the Erechtheum, was taken to England for the Society of Dilettanti and by them presented to the British Museum. Early writers all supposed that the stele was complete; it remained for Boeckh (*C. I. G.* 160) to note from the context that more lines were needed, and that therefore the lower end of the stone must be missing.

C. A fragment of the left edge of a stele (*I. G.* I, 322 *b*), found on the Acropolis in 1838 and now in the Museum at Athens, was identified by Pittakis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1839, no. 215), Rangabé (*Ant. hell.* I, p. 86), and Stephani (*Annali*, 1843, p. 286), as forming part of the missing continuation of the first column of the stele.

¹I repeat my acknowledgments to Dr. Keramopoulos, of the Epigraphical Museum; and to Dr. Caskey, whose studies of the Erechtheum inscriptions have made me more intimately acquainted with the fragments and their contents, I am under many obligations.

D. A fragment of the right edge of a stele (*I.G.* I, 322, suppl. p. 152), bought by the Greek Archaeological Society and said to have been found in Athens (before 1889), was suggested by Kirchhoff as part of the second column of our Erechtheum stele, but this suggestion has not always been received with favor by recent writers. The contents, style of writing and size of letters, and the distance of the left side of the column (as restored) from the preserved right edge of the stone, are exactly the same as in the Chandler stone. The fact that B, C, and D all belong to one and the same stele seems to me beyond doubt. But there is one strong objection. The Chandler stone (B) is 0.09 m. thick and roughly tooled on the back, without tapering; C is a mere sliver 0.05 m. thick, and so does not enter into the question; but D, even though broken at the back, is at least 0.135 m. thick, far thicker than the Chandler stone. Either therefore B and D do not belong together, or the back of B is modern.

Now what do we learn from Chandler's own account? In his *Travels in Greece* (1776, pp. 57-58 = 1821, pp. 71-72), we read as follows: "Another marble, which has been engraved at the expense of the Society of Dilettanti,¹ was discovered at a house not far from the temple of Minerva Polias, placed, with *the inscribed face exposed*, in the stairs. The owner, who was branded for some unfair dealing with the appellative 'Jefût' or 'the Jew,' prefixed to his name, seeing me bestow so much labour in taking a copy, became fearful of parting with the original under its value. When the bargain was at length concluded, we obtained the connivance of the disdar, his brother, under an injunction of privacy, as otherwise the removal of the stone might endanger his head, it being the property of the grand signior. Mustapha delivered a ring, which he commonly wore, to be shewn to a black female slave, who was left in the house alone, as a token; and our Swiss, with assistants and two horses, one reputed to be the strongest in Athens, arrived at the hour appointed, and brought down the two marbles,² for which he was sent, unobserved; the Turks being at their devo-

¹ The engraving is published by Chandler, *Inscr. gr.* 1774, II, 1; Wilkins, in Walpole, *Memoirs*, p. 580; Rose, *Inscr. gr.* pl. XXII.

² One was a fragment of a treasure list.

tions in the mosque, except the guard at the gate, who was in the secret. *The large slab was afterwards rendered more portable by a mason.*"¹ When we remember that another slab of the Erechtheum accounts (*I. G.* I, 321) has on its back an inscription (*A. J. A.* 1906, pl. III) which was not discovered until forty years after the inscription on the front had been published, we may well hesitate to imagine what may have been on the back of the Chandler stone, buried under the crust of lime mortar which probably covered it at the time of the extraction from the stair of the house of Jefút Mustapha. Yet it is to the problem of what was lost by the mason's endeavor to render the stone "more portable" that we must now turn.

E. A fragment of the right edge of a stele (*I. G.* I, 282), found on the Acropolis in 1839 and now in the Museum at Athens, was first recognized by Rangabé (*Ant. hell.* I, no. 88) and Jahn (*Arch Athenarum*², 1880, no. 16), as part of the specifications for work to be done on a wooden ceiling of the Erechtheum. The stone is broken away 0.025 m. below the last line, leaving, however, a vacant space which is enough to show that this was the bottom of a column of text. For various reasons, now unnecessary to relate, it appeared to me probable that this was to be associated with the three other pieces; the matter was finally settled by the discovery that the fracture at the back exactly fits the broken back of C. The two pieces thus placed together give the original thickness of the stele as 0.139 m., sufficient to include D and show that on the back of the report were inscribed the specifications for new work, most of which were chipped off by the mason and are now hopelessly lost.

F. A fragment of a lower corner of an opisthographic stele (unpublished), now in the Museum at Athens, was there recognized as forming part of the inscription to which E belonged, *i.e.* the specifications.² The other face has, however, a few letters from the last two lines of an inscription exactly like that on the Chandler stone —

N I A K O /
O Ξ T P I Γ O Δ E (vacat)

¹ The italics are mine.

² It is now marked "Ei: I, 282," and will be published by Mr. L. D. Caskey.

and the thickness 0.139 m. is the same as that reached by fitting C and E together. The broken surface at the bottom of D, moreover, exactly fits the top of F, and enables us to terminate the Chandler inscription thus :

[II 'Ελ ε υ σ ι] ΝΙΑΚΟ  ΚΟΞΗΕΚΓΟΔΕ
[π λ α τ] ΟΞΤΡΙΓΟΔΕ

Our five pieces of the stele now form three groups, B (itself broken into two pieces), C + E, and D + F, which cannot be joined together. We may, however, form an idea of the general contents of the stele and of the gaps that separate the fragments (Fig. 1).

The report proper on the obverse, below the prescript which extended across the entire width (ll. 1-7), falls into two general divisions, an inventory of the building and an inventory of what lay on the ground about the building. The first division is subdivided into two sections, containing a list of the blocks missing from the building (col. I, ll. 8-43),¹ and a list of those already placed but unfinished (ll. 44-92). The second division is subdivided into three sections, containing lists of stones then on the ground (*χαμαί*); first are those completely worked (*παντελὸς ἐχσεργασμένα*), second those partly worked (*ημιέργα*), and third those which were still unworked. The list of stones completely worked begins in B, col. I, l. 93, and extends to C, l. 2; we cannot be certain as to how much is missing in the gap, but I should estimate that the loss was

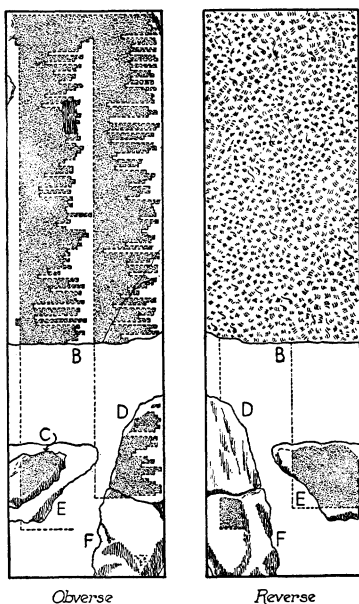


FIGURE 1. — THE CHANDLER STELE.

¹ For this portion of the text see *A.J.A.* 1908, pp. 184-185.

about 30 lines,¹ so that we may tentatively number the 14 lines of fragment C as col. I, ll. 131–144. The list of *ἡμετέργα* would then begin with col. I, l. 133, and continue through at least 93 lines of column II of fragment B (ll. 8–100); how much is lost at the bottom of column I is uncertain, but can be estimated as at least 9 lines,² giving the total length of column I as 153 lines at a minimum. In the list, part of which is preserved on fragments D + F, the descriptions are so summary, merely a series of dimensions, that we are evidently concerned with rough unfinished blocks. The end of this column II is 0.256 m. above the bottom of the stele; column I may well have been longer, for on the reverse the lowest letters of the first column are 0.152 m. above the bottom of the stele. If we suppose that the end of column I of the obverse (l. 153) was likewise about 0.152 m. above the bottom, then column II would have been 9 lines shorter,³ including 144 lines in all. The last 27 lines (ll. 118–144) of column II appear on fragments D + F, so that the gap between B and D would have contained 17 lines (ll. 101–117), with the conclusion of the list of *ἡμετέργα* and the title and beginning of the list of unworked blocks, an allowance that is by no means impossible. The total

¹ The estimate includes the following items :

- 101–103 two or three epikranitides (cf. B I, 16–18; C, 4–11; D, 3–5).
- 104–106 one capital of metopon (or in list of *ἡμετέργα*; cf. B I, 29–32).
- 107–109 perhaps one antimoros of epikranitis or epistyle (cf. B I, 22–28; D, 10–12).
- 110–112 five or less epistylia (cf. B I, 33–35).
- 113–115 some eight-foot frieze blocks (cf. B II, 8–10; *I.G.* I, 321, 1–2 as revised below, and 29–30).
- 116–117 some six-foot frieze blocks (cf. B II, 11–24; *I.G.* I, 321, 3–5, 21–22).
- 118–119 at least one two-foot frieze block (cf. *I.G.* I, 321, 5–6).
- 120–121 several four-foot flank geisa (cf. B II, 25–48).
- 122–124 seven four-foot façade geisa (cf. B II, 49–52; *I.G.* I, 321², 20–22).
- 125–126 one seven-foot façade geison (cf. *I.G.* I, 321², 23–24, where the length has dropped out).
- 127–130 some raking geisa (cf. B II, 80–86).

² The estimate includes the following :

- 145–147 perhaps one antimoros of epistyle or epikranitis (cf. ll. 107–109 above).
- 148–150 one or more epistylia (cf. ll. 110–112).
- 151–153 some eight-foot frieze blocks (continued in col. II, 8–10).

³ The lowest lines on the obverse are spaced about $11\frac{1}{2}$ mm. ; $0.256 - 0.152 = 0.104 = 9 \times 0.0115$ m.

height of the stele was probably about 1.835 m., reconstituted as follows: 1.085 m. (the Chandler stone) + 0.190 m. (the missing 17 lines spaced about $11\frac{1}{4}$ m.) + 0.560 m. (fragments D + F).

On the reverse the spacing of the lines is 14 mm., so that in the first column (= column III), ending 0.152 m. above the bottom of the stele, there were evidently 120 lines, of which ll. 114–120 appear on fragment E. The end of column IV is preserved on E, as appears from the vacant space below; its position can be determined only by the adjustment of the obverse. The fractures of E and C fit together so that the bottom of the last line (l. 14) of E is 0.035 m. lower than the bottom of the last line (l. 14) of C = col. I, l. 144, which was, perhaps, 0.256 m. above the bottom of the stele; the last line of E would be therefore $0.256 - 0.035 = 0.221$ m. above the bottom, and corresponds to l. 115 of column III.¹ Of this reverse, 78 lines of each column were probably preserved on the back of the Chandler stone until they were removed in the effort to render it more portable.

Next in the series of Erechtheum inscriptions come the expense accounts of this same year 409/8, of which four large fragments have already been published:

G = *I.G.* I, 321; *Arrx Athenarum*³, *A.E.* 24; *Ath. Mitt.* 1911, pp. 320–321.

H = *I.G.* I, 321¹, suppl. p. 148; *A.E.* 25 (cf. *Ath. Mitt.* 1911, p. 322).

I = *I.G.* I, 321²⁻³, suppl. p. 150; *A.E.* 26 (cf. *Ath. Mitt.* 1911, p. 334).

J = *I.G.* I, 321, suppl. p. 75; *A.E.* 27.

The relative order of the four fragments, as worked out by Michaelis (*Ath. Mitt.* 1889, pp. 357–361) and reestablished by Caskey (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, pp. 318–320), calls for no further discussion; it is now only a question of the intervals that separated them.² The number of stelae, and their height and

¹ $0.221 - 0.152 = 0.069 = 5 \times 0.014$ m.

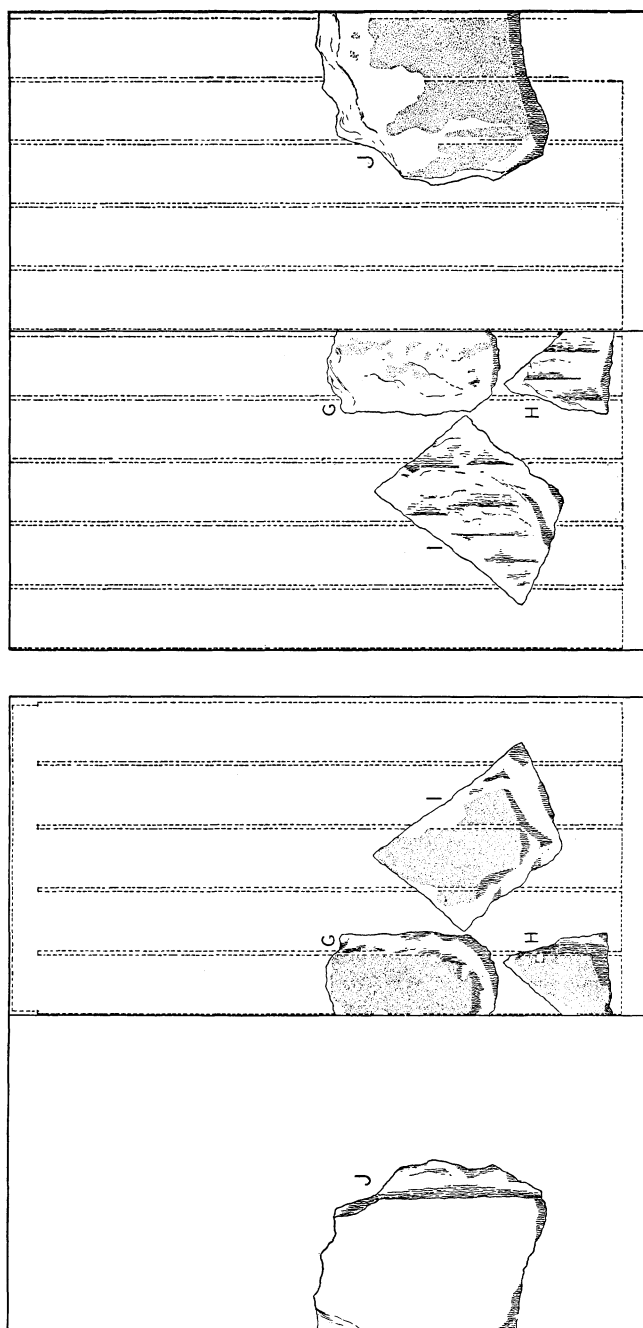
² As Caskey remarks, the attempts to assign *I.G.* I, 321⁴, suppl. p. 151 (by Kolbe, *Ath. Mitt.* 1901, p. 229) and *I.G.* I, 326 (by Frickenhaus, *A.J.A.* 1906, 14), to the series of 409/8 are mistaken; I shall soon state my reasons for dating them in the last prytany of 408/7 (fragments R and T). Also wrong are Bannier's suggestions (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 226) for *I.G.* I, 331 *a* + *b*, suppl. p. 39, and 323; the latter really belongs likewise to the tenth prytany of 408/7 (fragment S), as does 331 *c*, suppl. p. 39, proposed by Michaelis (*A.E.* 27 *a*) and Bannier as part of our inscription of 409/8 (fragment U). Bannier includes also *I.G.* I, 325, which I assign to 407/6 (fragment X).

width, are alike uncertain. Frickenhaus assumed that on each stele were three columns, Caskey that there were four, Bannier that there were five. Both Frickenhaus and Caskey find that the number of stelae was four, but Bannier concludes that there was only one. Nobody has yet succeeded in bringing into relation with the rest the newly discovered inscription on the back of one of the stelae, published by Washburn (*A.J.A.* 1906, pp. 2-3, pl. III). We are certain only that the stelae were 0.154-0.157 m. thick, polished on both sides and set up like a parapet with double anathyroses at the joints, so that both back and front were intended to be visible.

The only attempt to join together pieces of this inscription by actual contact, that of Professor Heberdey as reported by Washburn and confirmed by Frickenhaus, was actually a failure, as Caskey was able to prove (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, pp. 319-320). But, though the actual junction is impossible, there is no reason for placing fragments H and I, as Caskey does, in separate stelae; as Washburn says (*l.c.* p. 2, n. 2) "from the line of direction of the top of the fragments, from their thickness, and from their nature at the back, there can be no doubt, to one who examines the actual stones, that they belong together." Washburn's conclusion in this regard is unquestionably correct. The principal fracture which appears on both fragments is not that at the upper right edge of each (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, p. 320), but that at the upper left edge. Therefore, while accepting Caskey's association of G and H because of their contents and the anathyrosis at the left edge, I should place in the same stele fragment I, as in Figure 2. It then appears that this stele was at least five columns in width,¹ but probably no more.

G is assigned to the first stele of the series by Frickenhaus, while Caskey prefers to place it in the second, because of the presence of the anathyrosis and the fact that it indicates a stage

¹ Bannier likewise restores the stele with five columns, but for very different reasons (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 226). He would join the last preserved line of G to the first line of the first preserved column of I, placing H above G; the third column of I would be continued, according to Bannier, by the first column of J. The actual fragments, however, will not allow the junction of G and I; the fractures are such that to bring the first preserved column of I in the same column with G, the lines which Bannier combines must come 21 lines apart.



Reverse

Obverse

FIGURE 2. — ERECHTHEUM ACCOUNTS OF 409/8 B.C.

of the work somewhat later than that of the report; and it carries with it, as we have seen, the two fragments H and I. The date of G and H is evidently no earlier than the third prytany of 409/8; in the first prytany three frieze blocks were laid (*I.G.* I, 322, col. I, ll. 42-43), and in the second prytany could have been accomplished all the work which preceded that recorded in G.¹ All this work could not have occupied an entire stele of five columns, preceding G; on the other hand, actual experiment shows that the whole could be written in 95 lines of text, about 20 devoted to the first prytany and 75 to the second, by no means enough for even a single column of the stele if it were of ordinary height, at least 1.80 m. I assume, therefore, that G + H, of the third prytany, are to be placed below the 95 lines devoted to the first two prytanies in column I. To the question of the anathyrosis point we shall return. Allowing for the prescript of the third prytany, it seems fair to number the 43 lines of G as column I, ll. 101-143. H follows almost directly after G, as Mr. Caskey notes, with a small gap; the direction of the principal fracture indicates a gap of 15 lines, so that we may number the 29 lines of H as column I, ll. 158-186. The relation of the oblique fracture on fragment I to that on H (the principal fracture of the stele) is such that l. 1 of the latter (= col. I, l. 158) comes opposite l. 43 of fragment I; according to the system of enumeration here adopted, fragment I contains ll. 134-146 of column II, ll. 116-160 of column III, and ll. 133-156 of column IV. Column I contained the accounts of the first and second and part of those of the third prytany, including the stonework and part of the woodwork; column II, ll. 134-146 are evidently the end of the stonework which formed the beginning of a new prytany, the fourth, of which the account is closed in col. III, l. 117; the heading in the following line would then be that of the fifth prytany, the accounts of which filled columns III (lower

¹ This work included the laying and *ἐπερύασις* of four plinths and the *μασχαλία*, the completion of some epikranitides, the laying and *ἐπερύασις* of six epikranitides and the metopon capital, the completion of epistylia on the ground and of one in place, the laying of five epistylia and the *ἐπερύασις* of these and three others, the laying of the three central frieze blocks on the east and of their antithemata, the *ἐπερύασις* of these and of the three frieze blocks previously laid at the southeast corner, and the laying of the west half of the north frieze.

portion) and IV. The five columns of the stele evidently contained the accounts of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ prytanies. The three preserved fragments, G, H, and I, all came from the lower portion of the stele. The total width of the five-columned stele would come to 1.048 m.; the height must have been about 2.10 m.

This stele was opisthographic; the only fragment that retains any of the back, G, has the same writing, width of column, and general contents, that are characteristic of the other fragments of the accounts. The reverse of G must have been in the fifth column of the reverse of the stele.

After these three fragments, as Michaelis ascertained, belongs J, containing the record of the laying of roof tiles and other matters of completion; the right edge is polished and intended to be visible, as Caskey notes (*l.c.* p. 319), forming the close of the series.¹ It is evidently the record of the last, or tenth prytany. The back of this piece is blank, so that it cannot be fitted into the opisthographic stele composed of G, H, and I. Now the explanation of the anathyrosis at the left edge of G + H, where we need no earlier columns of accounts, becomes clear. As in all previous building accounts, *e.g.* those of the Parthenon, the Propylaea, and probably also the original work on the Erechtheum, it was intended that the accounts should be inscribed on the obverse and reverse of a single slab; with the gradual lengthening of the prytany accounts, however, both obverse and reverse had been occupied while yet two prytanies, perhaps, remained to be inscribed. There was no alternative but to set up a second stele, to the left of the first with an anathyrosis joint between, and to continue on its reverse the accounts of the final prytanies, while the obverse remained blank. The reverse of G was probably concerned with the stonework forming the beginning of the ninth prytany at the bottom of column X, while J contains parts of columns XIII–XV belonging to the tenth prytany.

A few notes on the published portions of Mr. Caskey's readings of the accounts of 409/8 (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, pp. 317–343) may conveniently be inserted here.

¹ Frickenhaus uses this right edge as if it were a joint surface, abutting against his fourth stele.

G, ll. 1-2 (*l.c.* p. 320) might perhaps be read :

[νότο τοίχου μῆ]ΚΟΞ [ὀκτόποδας, ἡ]ΥΦΞΟΞ
[δίποδας, θέντι] Γ: TEN TETP[απο]Δ[ία]N HEK-
[άσταν

This entry need not refer to *ἐπεργασία*, and therefore to the epistylia, merely because the rate is given by tetrapodies (*l.c.* p. 323); it is more probable that we are concerned with the frieze. Rates are given for all kinds of work done on the south frieze (the beginning of the account—no rates are given for the east frieze, and only half of those for the north); since the frieze blocks themselves vary in length, a common rate could be given only in tetrapodies; and it happens that the rate for laying the Eleusinian stone of the frieze was actually 5 dr. per tetrapody (ll. 5, 6, 23, 31), just as here, I think, we have the statement of that fact. On the other hand, the universal rate for *ἐπεργασία* on the frieze, even when the wide Pentelic antithemata were included, was only $3\frac{1}{2}$ dr. per tetrapody (ll. 18, 28, 43).¹ The missing letters at the beginning of l. 2, restored by Mr. Caskey as the dual [δυοῖν ποδοῖν], can find no parallel among the other dimensions given in these inscriptions except where the inclusion of a fraction did not allow the simple adjective *δίπο(ν)ς* (B, col. I, ll. 34, 38).

H, ll. 8-9 (*l.c.* p. 322) I should read as

L I-
[θον ἀριθμὸς : ΔΓΙΙΙ:] ANTIΘ[έ]ΜΑΤΑ
[Γεντελεικὰ : ΓΙ: Αἰ]ΛΙΝΑΙ/ Ζ[Δ]ΓΙΙ

With *λί* [θου Ἐλευσινιακοί] we should have only one space for the number of frieze blocks, of which fourteen were set on the

¹ A seeming discrepancy of price in l. 28 is easily explained. The text (*l.c.* p. 321) reads ΓΙΙ (as on the stone), the rate then being $3\frac{1}{2}$ dr. per tetrapody; the sum should have been, more accurately, 5 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ obols for the six feet. Mr. Caskey later refers to this item as 7 dr. (*l.c.* pp. 327, 331), as if he had read it ΓΙΓ, and thereupon draws the conclusion that *ἐπεργασία* on the east frieze was more costly than elsewhere, 4 dr. 4 obols per tetrapody. The distinction between *πλάτος* (l. 25) and *ὕψος* (ll. 9, 33) does not seem so certain as to give a plausible reason for a difference in price; the text gives only the final *ς* of one *ὕψος* and nothing of the other, while I seemed to see [...] [*l.c.*] and [...]Ο[...] respectively, as if we should read *πλάτος* for the three sides of the east portico, and so for all five cases in which antithemata are mentioned.

south, east, and north sides. The number of Pentelic antithemata is probably not ΙΙΙΙ (pp. 322, 326) but ΓΙ (cf. G, ll. 7-12, 24-26, 32-35); for as Mr. Caskey notes elsewhere (pp. 326, 327, 331) the antithemata on the east façade seem to have been of Pentelic marble, though this fact is not expressly stated in ll. 24-26. Of the number of Aeginetan antithemata there seem to be more traces than Mr. Caskey shows, and the number seems to have been larger than the four outer walls of the temple would have allowed; perhaps some of these blocks were on the cross wall, since 21 lines (15 in the gap between G and H, 6 on H) are more than we need for the west wall alone.

l, col. I, l. 23, might be read:

[Γ: — : μέκος ἑπτάπον, πλάτο[Ξ ΤΡΙΓΩΝ

As Mr. Hill and Mr. Caskey point out, the southwest geison was unique with the longer face, given as $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, toward the south flank (*l.c.* pp. 335, 337); the normal angle geisa are given as 6 feet long, their greater lengths towards the façade (*l.c.* pp. 335, 336).¹ On the analogy of the southwest geison Mr. Caskey likewise revolves that at the northwest corner

¹The foot used in the Erechtheum and the Propylaea seems to have been 0.32725 m. long, the tetrapody, in the blocks furnished by the contractors, being then 1.309 m. But the blocks were trimmed for their places to an average length of 1.2985 m., so that the surveyors measuring the blocks *in situ* should, to be accurate, have used a unit of 0.3246 m. The total length of the south geisa was $70\frac{1}{2}$ of these feet, as if it were composed of $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet of the east angle geison, sixteen regular four-foot geisa, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet of the west angle geison. The returns of the normal angle geisa were $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, not $3\frac{3}{4}$ feet as the inscriptions generally give them (though l. 27 correctly gives $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet); the variation is due to the fact that the dimension needed to be merely approximate in the inscriptions as a means of identification. The regular geisa average exactly four feet of 0.3246 m. in length, the approximate designation by the surveyors here coinciding with a stock size, the tetrapody furnished by the contractors. The unique block $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long was more probably $7\frac{1}{4}$ feet long, its end coinciding with the normal location of a joint and not quite reaching to the pilaster of the metopion, so that it would have required a thick frieze below it, with the soffit exposed in the niche, as along the west side of the southwest wing of the Propylaea. If the longer face of this angle geison had been toward the west, it would have needed to be at least 9 feet long, since here a thick frieze below it would have been impossible. And if, with the longer face toward the south, it had been intended to disregard the jointing system and obtain a bearing on the pilaster of the metopon, this bearing would surely have been made greater than the almost useless amount of 5 cm, obtained even with a length of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

(which was, however, of normal size) so as to bring its longer dimension toward the flank of the building. But it seems difficult to imagine that, when at the southwest corner the abnormal conditions (the niche and the Kekropion) were not allowed to affect the jointing system of the geisa, these same conditions should have entirely disarranged the northwest corner, where there was no reason for any change.¹ The sole reason for revolving the northwest geison seems to be, to give the special intermediate geison (l. 23) a length in even feet without a fraction, that it may be fitted to the lacuna in the inscription (*l.c.* p. 338). If we follow the approximate measurements of the inscription less literally, we may subtract from the total length of the west geison, actually $36\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 36 feet, the lengths of the northwest ($6\frac{1}{8}$ instead of 6 feet) and southwest (approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet) angle geisa, leaving an intermediate space of approximately $26\frac{2}{3}$ feet. The length of the special block must have been $2\frac{2}{3}$ or $6\frac{2}{3}$ feet, or rather to fit the lacuna in the inscription, *τρίπον* or *ἑπτάπον*; the latter must be preferred in order to obtain a bearing above the southernmost column (*cf.* *l.c.* p. 338). As the short returns of the other angle geisa, given as $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, must be reduced to $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet, so for the southwest geison we are probably to interpret $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet as $3\frac{1}{6}$ feet. On the west, as on the south, the jointing system was not disturbed by the abnormal conditions at the southwest corner; the difficulties were overcome by inserting a joint in one case, by suppressing a joint in the other. The total number of four-foot geisa on the west must have been five, not six; but, as Mr. Caskey points out (*l.c.* p. 338), the angle geisa were not laid in this prytany,² and the same may have been true of others, thus reducing the number at the beginning of the line to even less than Γ.

l, col. II, ll. 8-42, show that the jointing of the blocks of the west tympanum was unlike that in the east pediment. The variations in height and length are explained by Mr. Caskey as the simple result of an attempt to break joints with the peculiarly arranged west geisa, though the variation in thickness

¹ With the length of 6 (or rather $6\frac{1}{8}$) feet toward the north, the next geison on the north must have been $5\frac{1}{2}$ instead of 4 feet long.

² But at least one angle geison must have been laid in a preceding prytany, so that the restoration *ἐκποιέσαντι* (ll. 28, 31), denoting work done on the ground, does not appear to be as suitable as *ἐπεργασμένοι* or a similar word denoting work done in place for the reception of the end of the raking geison.

was intended to decrease the load on the lintel of the small west door and on the thin epistyle at the southwest corner (*l.c.* pp. 338-341). Now that we have found no peculiarities in the geison jointing that could have affected the tympanum, I feel that another explanation of these variations is required. It is apparent that the builders of the Erechtheum employed every device known to them to decrease the tremendous strain on the lintel spanning the tomb of Cecrops. A possible device would have been the cantilever system employed in the Propylaea (*A.J.A.* 1910, pp. 146 ff.); the south *κερκιδιαῖος* could have been so designed as to balance itself and its superposed load exactly above the southernmost column, relieving the south anta of much of the weight. Then the *κερκιδιαῖος* would have been seven feet in length; to allow for this increased length, the next block and the *κορυφαῖος* would have been reduced, the latter, as we learn from the inscription, to four feet. The north half of the tympanum seems to have remained undisturbed, so that the *κορυφαῖος* would have been centred one half foot north of the axis of the pediment.

To the accounts of the next year, 408/7, have been assigned seven pieces, *I.G.* I, 324 *a-e* (which I number K to O), and *Ath. Mitt.* 1901, pp. 223, 224 (P and Q); the date was obtained by Kirchhoff (*Abh. Berl. Akad.* 1864, p. 52,¹ by Ferguson (*The Athenian Secretaries*, p. 27) from the order of prytanizing tribes, and by Kolbe (*Ath. Mitt.* 1901, p. 225) from the new fragment P with the archon's name E[ύ]κ[τέμνος]. I include also six other pieces, *I.G.* I, 321⁴ (R),² 323 (S), 326 (T), 331 *c* (U), 331 *g* (V), and *I.G.* II, 4331 (W).³

These accounts were inscribed on slabs only about 10 cm. thick, evidently intended as a revetment; the backs are all roughly picked except in the case of T and U⁴. The thinness accounts for the small size of the slabs. The complete height given by M is 0.950 m. The width is in no case preserved, for no piece is wider than two columns; but the broken left

¹ This was rejected by Michaelis (*Ath. Mitt.* 1889, p. 356; *A.E.* 28) in favor of the second half of 409/8.

² As assigned by Michaelis, *A.E.* 28 f.

³ W assigned to this account by Bannier, *Berl. Phil. W.* 1911, p. 854.

⁴ It was evidently these two fragments that led Washburn to say (*A.J.A.* 1906, p. 3) that these slabs are smooth behind.

edge of M shows that the width was originally more than two columns, and the dowel cuttings in the top and bottom of M lie at one side of the intercolumnar space, not centred on it as we should expect if there were only two columns,¹ while the mediaeval splitting along the middle of the second column of K implies that here was the axis of a three-columned slab; the original width would have been about $3 \times 0.224 = 0.672$ m. Each slab had thus a quarter of the area of a normal stele; could it have been that four were first set up together, with the total dimensions about 1.344×1.900 m.?

The relation of the number of columns to the number of slabs has not been considered in previous restorations. Kirchhoff indeed suggested that there was originally only one slab, later cut into smaller pieces (*I. G.* I, p. 172). Robert arranged the accounts in thirteen or fourteen columns, the first of which contained the four fragments of 409/8, according to the theory of Michaelis (*Hermes*, 1890, pp. 439-442). Kolbe returned to Kirchhoff's theory, separating the two years and associating L and M; he restored nine columns for the accounts of 408/7 (*Ath. Mitt.* 1901, pp. 231, 234).

The fact that the bottom of the first preserved column of M cannot be combined with the top of the second has long been recognized as evidence that the inscription was more than one tier of slabs in height. To assume with Kolbe (*l.c.* p. 232), however, that there were three tiers merely because M has dowel cuttings both on top and bottom, and so might have been dowelled to a tier below and a tier above, seems impossible.² In the eighth prytany the total expenditure was 1239 dr. 1 ob., of which we have preserved 907 dr. at the bottom of one column of M and 126 dr. 1 ob. at the top of the next; above or below this slab, therefore, were listed the remaining 206 dr. which, as they must have been expended on very detailed woodwork, could conceivably have filled the height of one more tier, but certainly not of two more. In close proximity with M was K, containing the beginning of the account of the seventh

¹ There were probably two dowels as in the decrees for the Temple of Athena Nike, 'Εφ. 'Αρχ. 1897, pl. 11.

² His other reasons I disregard because they are based on the false assumption that L, N, and P are to be associated with K and M.

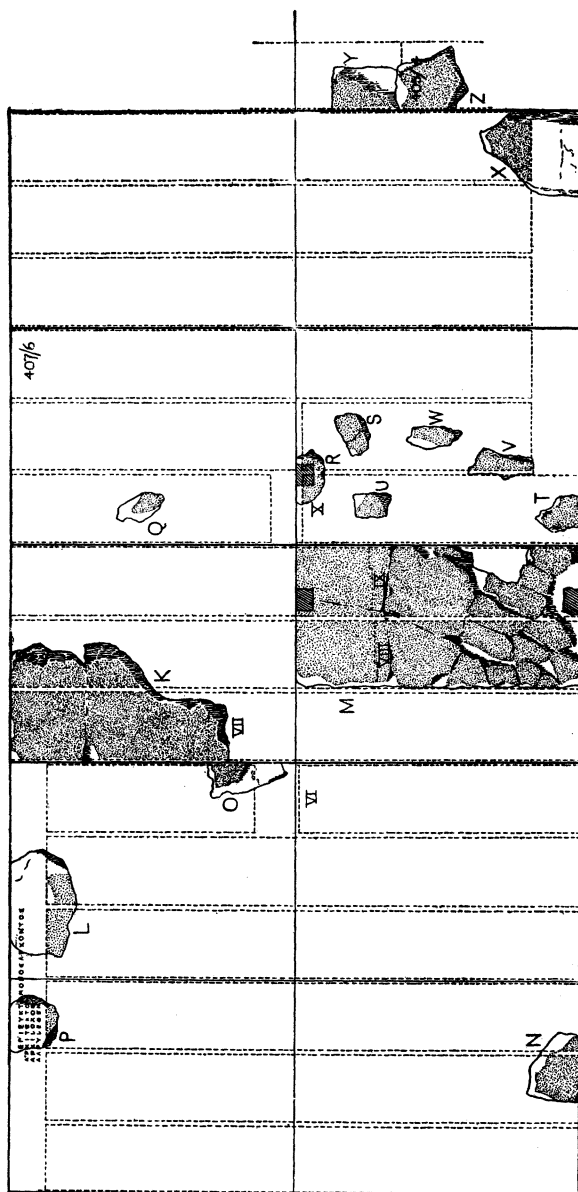


FIGURE 3. — ERECHTHEUM ACCOUNTS OF 408/7 TO 405/4 B.C.

prytany; it has always been assumed that the two are to be placed side by side in the same tier. These two cannot, however, have formed the left (K) and right (M) edges of one and the same slab, which would then have been four columns in width; for the top of K is roughly tooled¹ and without a dowel cutting, while the top of M is smooth and has a dowel cutting. Nor can we place them side by side in separate slabs, each of three columns (if not more); for while the eighth prytany occupied exactly one column, the seventh prytany would have occupied almost four columns at least, an impossible proportion. Therefore we must place K vertically above or below M, making, if there were originally three columns in each, the second column of the one coincide with the first preserved column of the other. Since the first preserved column of M is not continued by the second column of K, and since the top of K has no dowel cutting for the bottom of M and is too rough to form a bed, it is certain that K is to be placed above M. Then the rough top of K is paralleled by the unpolished tooth chiseling on the top of L (the top of P is worn away), and is without dowels, forming the top of the upper tier.² Such a disposition would be confirmed if the first column of K were continued on the missing first column of M, or if the second column of K were continued on the first preserved column of M. The first test is now impossible. The last remaining items of the second column of K (ll. 22-40) are concerned with the removal and resetting of the sculptors' scaffolding. In the next missing 47 lines³ should have followed payments for the frieze sculptures placed by means of this scaffolding; and it is noteworthy that ll. 1-22 of the same column on the lower slab M are concerned with such frieze sculptures; nine figures or groups costing 867 dr. occupy the 22 lines, and to make up the missing 2448 dr. (the total for sculpture on this prytany is 3315 dr.) we should require about twenty-five figures or groups occupying about 61 lines, fitting the allowance of 47

¹ It is original, though Kolbe thinks otherwise (*l.c.* p. 233, "oben ein Teil abgeschnitten ist").

² There is a slight difference, owing to the employment of a different workman, in that the tops of L and P are level (cf. the Parthenon and Propylaea stelae), while that of K slopes down toward the back.

³ Supposing that there were 87 lines in the upper as in the lower slab.

lines if the proportion of the cost devoted to groups was somewhat larger.

With this combination of K and M, there is no possibility of bringing into relation with them the fragments correctly united by Kolbe, L, N, and P. His reasons for combining all five pieces are: (1) the fact that Kirchhoff had already done the same (in the case of K, L, and M), and (2) a desire to bring the title (composed of P and L) in the centre of the series of slabs. I may observe that it is most improbable, judging from experience with other stelae, that the entire number of slabs should have been so accurately foreseen at the beginning of the year as to allow of any such axial position. Kolbe attains, moreover, what is by no means an axial position for the title only by the most violent compression of the first six prytany accounts, and by placing K in an impossible relation to M. Robert (*Hermes*, 1890, p. 439) had long before set aside the assumption that Kirchhoff's reasoning must be correct; but he, too, was bound by the impression that L with the title must have an axial position; he had attempted to demonstrate, however, what Kolbe afterwards rejected, the freedom of L from K and M.¹ Kolbe's certain arrangement of L, N, and P—

	P	L I	L II
N I		N II	

would require four columns in each slab if P and L are to be united in one; but if there were only three columns in each slab, we must suppose that a joint lay between P and L. Not only is it impossible to combine them with K and M, but they occupy so much space that we may with certainty place them before K and M, in the first six prytanies. Since each of the prytany accounts on K and M occupies one column or slightly more (when it is a question of sculpture), we may conclude that for the first six prytanies we should require two slabs in each tier, giving six columns besides the 58 lines of the sixth prytany on K. To these first two vertical pairs of slabs belong the three fragments L, N, and P; P and L, with their roughly

¹ Pallat and Frickenhaus follow Kolbe in the association of K + M and L + N + P (*A. J. A.* 1912, p. 188, n. 1).

tooled tops, give the beginnings of columns III and IV-V; N has the ends of columns II-III. The bottom of column II and the top of column III are concerned with stonework, the beginning of a prytany account, evidently the third;¹ the bottom of column III and the top of column IV are concerned with sculpture, the end of a prytany account, evidently again of the third prytany, which would have been particularly long because it included work on sculpture (as in the seventh and tenth prytanies).² At the top of column V appears woodwork, near the end of the fourth prytany.³

Two other fragments have been accepted without question, O and Q. The former is always placed at the very end of the inscription, in the tenth prytany, because the right edge is preserved. The vertical edges of K and M, on the other hand, are said by Kolbe (*l.c.* p. 232) to be treated as joint surfaces with anathyroses; these are not anathyroses, however, but decorative marginal draftings, and they are no more *treated* as joint surfaces than is the edge of O;⁴ that they were *used* as joint surfaces, abutting against other slabs, is nevertheless certain, and the same is true of the right edge of O, for what we must identify as the final slabs of the series had writing of an utterly different character. The edge of O has the same rough toothed chiseling that appeared on the top of the original pair of slabs (as shown by L). As appears from the position of the title, the first two pairs of slabs (fragments L, N, and P) were set up together and may have had an anathyrosis joint between them; the place for O is the once exposed right edge of the second pair of slabs, where in the upper part of column VI it would form the conclusion of the fifth prytany

¹ Kolbe assumes that because the scaffolding of the columns in the north porch was taken down in the sixth prytany, the fluting of the eastern columns (on N and P) was begun only after that date. But Mr. Hill has shown (*A.J.A.* 1910, pp. 292, 294) that the scaffolding of the columns of the north porch was transferred, not to the east portico, but to the west cella.

² Kolbe assumes that because a great deal of sculpture is missing from the account of the seventh prytany, N and L must be fragments of that account.

³ It is unnecessary to suppose that, merely because the bent beam was set in the sixth prytany, L must be later; here it is a case of working out on the ground the woodwork connected with the beam, before it was set in place.

⁴ For a proper anathyrosis in a vertical joint surface, compare the left edges of G + H.

account, with the items referred to in the account of the sixth prytany (column VII, K 52-53). The reason for the empty lower part of the fragment would seem to be that the account ended so near the bottom of this upper slab that the title for the sixth prytany was placed on the lower slab, as was the case also in the tenth prytany. The small fragment Q seems to refer to similar work of gilding ceiling rosettes and eyes of columns; it cannot be combined with O and could hardly be earlier; its place would be therefore in the ninth prytany, immediately following M, which closes in the midst of similar items.

The method followed in setting up the slabs of 408/7 is now certain. To approximate the size of a normal stele, two vertical pairs of slabs were set up side by side, the upper tier doweled to the lower, and the lower to a plinth; the exposed vertical edges and the top of the upper tier were roughly tooth chiseled but not polished; the backs of the slabs were roughly picked, except near the edges where a narrow projecting margin (a rough anathyrosis) was left to make a close joint against the background. Symmetrically disposed about the joint marking the axis of the combined pairs of slabs was the title [*ἐπι*] Ε[*ὕ*]Κ[*τέμνονος ἄρχον*]ΤΟΞ,¹ occupying exactly the width of the two central columns of the original series of six. When these six columns, each evidently of 163 lines,² had been filled, another workman set up a third pair of slabs, with columns VII-IX, each of 174 lines; the slabs were similar to the original four, except that the edges were picked, with a decorative smooth marginal drafting, and the top of the upper slab was left rough. Column IX was entirely filled when only 64 lines of the ninth prytany account had been inscribed; there was no alternative but to set up a fourth pair of slabs, with columns X-XII. The small sliver Q, from the uppermost part of column X, gives no hint as to any technical peculiarities of this

¹ Kolbe believes it necessary to precede these three words by [*Ἀθηναῖοι ἀνέλοσαν*], to be symmetrical about the words [*ἀρχ*]ΙΤΕΚΤ[*ον* | *Ἀρχ*]ΙΛΟΧΟ[*ς* | *Ἀγρ*υ]ΛΕΘΕ[*ν*]; this formula does not appear on other building inscriptions and cannot be symmetrically related to any disposition of the slabs.

² The upper tier is supposed to have been of the same height as the lower, which contained 87 lines; the space allotted to the title is equivalent to the height of 11 lines.

fourth pair of slabs ; but the fragments of the lower slab of the pair, now to be discussed, show that they were smooth behind, and so again the work of a different stonecutter.

The ninth prytany account, to be of the customary length, must have filled at least the upper half of column X ; this would leave most, if not all, of the part of column X on the lower slab, for the beginning of the tenth prytany account. The small fragment R, with the smooth top and dowel hole characteristic of the lower tier of slabs of 408/7, the same size and style of letters, the same formulae and lengths of lines, as in the earlier prytanies of 408/7, exactly fits here ;¹ the dowel cutting is at the left of the intercolumnar space, so that R is from the upper left-hand corner of the slab, the opposite of M where the right-hand dowel is at the right of the intercolumnar space. R contains therefore in column X the beginning of the tenth prytany account, with a margin of 0.025 m. to separate it from what came above ; in column XI is the continuation of the same account (work in sculpture) with the same margin continued, doubtless a mistake of the stonecutter. The fact that the letters are irregularly arranged, *i.e.* not *stoichedon* as in the rest of the account of 408/7, seems to have been a peculiarity of the tenth prytany.² Two small fragments, S and U,³ clearly belong together ; the writing is larger than that on any fragments that I have yet mentioned, but the formulae and names of workmen, and the thickness of the slab (U = 0.092 m. with smooth back), are the same as in the accounts of 408/7, with the non-*stoichedon* arrangement characteristic of the tenth

¹ Kirchhoff (*I.G.* I, suppl. p. 151) suspected that this was perhaps of 408/7 rather than of 409/8, with which it was classed ; this was confirmed by Ferguson (*The Athenian Secretaries*, p. 26), who restored [$\epsilon\rho\epsilon\chi\theta\epsilon\iota$] $\Delta\text{O}\Sigma$, fitting the tribal order of 408/7, and it was so accepted by Michaelis (*A.E.* 28 f). Kolbe (*l.c.* p. 229) and Frickenhaus (*A.J.A.* 1906, p. 14) return it to 409/8, which Caskey rightly says (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, p. 318) is impossible.

² The two other fragments hitherto assigned to the tenth prytany, N and O, are *stoichedon* ; this attribution of N, by Fabricius and Michaelis, was proved impossible by Kolbe ; O has been discussed above. I have assigned N to the third prytany, O to the fifth.

³ S was attributed to the series by Stephani (*Annali*, 1843, p. 327), but doubted by Kirchhoff ; Michaelis includes it as a sort of appendix (*A.E.* 29) ; Bannier (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 226) assigned it to 409/8. U was attributed to some Erechtheum account by Kirchhoff (*I.G.* I, suppl. p. 151) ; Michaelis (*A.E.* 27 a) and Bannier (*l.c.*) include it in the account of 409/8.

prytany. U is concerned with woodwork, S with sculpture; if the writing on this slab increased in size toward the bottom, S would come below R in column XI, and U, earlier in the account because woodwork always precedes sculpture, would come at the same level in column X. The supposition that the writing enlarged toward the bottom of the slab is confirmed by T,¹ which has letters larger even than those of S and U, and preserves the original smooth bottom of the slab;² it is smooth on the back, and of the same thickness as U. The items refer to woodwork, so that it must be placed in column X, below U; the last line is not continued by the first line of R in column XI, so that, as in the previous pairs of slabs, we may be certain that column XI began in the upper tier. Fragment W has even larger letters inscribed somewhat carelessly and not *stochedon*;³ it continues S with entries of sculpture,⁴ and so may be placed in column XI. Finally the fragment V,⁵ with extremely widely spaced and careless letters, is certainly to be combined with W, though not in actual contact; it has the narrow inter-columnar space characteristic of the Erechtheum accounts, and to the left of this appears one letter (E) of the more closely spaced column X; it concludes the tenth prytany account, *i.e.* the entire account of 408/7, near the bottom of column XI, with the total payment for sculpture and the balancing of receipts and expenses.

The accounts of 408/7 closed while the Erechtheum was still unfinished, and while column XII was unoccupied. It is natural to suppose that what little remained to be done in 407/6 was recorded in column XII. A fragment, *I.G.* I, 325 (X),⁶ has the same width of column (0.22 m.) and the same size of

¹ Schöne (*Hermes*, 1870, p. 54) refused to assign T to the Erechtheum; Frickenhaus (*A.J.A.* 1906, p. 14) attributed it to the account of 409/8, whence Caskey (*Ath. Mitt.* 1911, p. 318) rightly ejected it.

² Kirchhoff wrongly says that it is broken on all sides.

³ Assigned to the account of 408/7, but without closer identification, by Bannier (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1911, pp. 853-854).

⁴ Cf. l. 5 [τῆ]Ν ΛΥΝ[αῖκα], and l. 8 [τῆν γ]ΥΝΑ[ῖκα] as in column VIII, M 21.

⁵ Assigned to the Erechtheum, but without closer identification, by Bannier (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 226).

⁶ Pittakis ('Εφ. 'Αρχ. no. 418) had assigned it to the Erechtheum accounts, and Bannier (*Rh. Mus.* 1906, p. 226) placed it in the accounts of 409/8.

letters as in the accounts of 408/7 (the extravagant spacing of the tenth prytany being repressed), and betrays the hand of the same "Cockney" scribe who has seized the new fashion of omitting the aspirate H only to apply it where it was never used. The form of the account, giving the total of the wages paid day by day, is very different from the accounts of 408/7. This common authorship and the change of formulae cause me to date X as of 407/6; it comes from the lower corner (with a smooth right edge)¹ of a slab somewhat thicker than those previously noted (about 0.105 m.), and so not from column XII, but from the lower of a fifth pair of slabs (column XV). The last line ends 0.167 m. above the bottom of the slab, while the account is not yet finished, so that it must have been continued on a sixth pair of slabs.

Probably the temple would have been finished in 407/6 but for an untimely accident, the fire of 406 in the *παλαιὸς νεῶς* (Xenophon, *Hell.* I, 6, 1). Whether the *παλαιὸς νεῶς* was the Erechtheum or the old Hekatompedon matters little in this connection; the fire, if not actually in the Erechtheum, certainly injured it at least. For we possess a fragment of an inscription, *I.G.* II, 829 (Z), which seems to record repairs after a fire,² with formulae exactly like those of the Erechtheum accounts.³ The thickness of the slab, moreover, is 0.098 m., the back roughly picked with a smoother margin near the edge, exactly as on the original four slabs of 408/7. The text of Z has the same form of daily entries that appears on X. The reduction in the size of the writing would be explained by reasons of economy; otherwise the repairs occasioned by the fire would have necessitated a great increase in the number of the

¹ Kirchhoff and Bannier say that the left edge is preserved.

² The restoration *κεκα[υμένα]* in l. 4 has always been accepted, except by Judeich (*Topographie*, p. 244, n. 6), who suggests as alternatives *κεκα[λυμμένα]* or some form connected with *καινός*. Perhaps the most conservative restoration would be a verb derived from *καινός*, since *καινο(ύ)ς* itself occurs in line 14; but even these renovations would probably have been caused by a fire, so that we may return to the original interpretation of the inscription.

³ Those who identify the *παλαιὸς νεῶς* with the Erechtheum naturally assign this fragment to the Erechtheum accounts; and even of those who follow Dörpfeld's view as to the actual location of the fire, Michaelis (*Jb. Arch.* I. 1902, p. 3, and *A.E.* 30) and Judeich (*Topographie*, p. 244, n. 6) agree that the inscription refers to repairs in the Erechtheum.

slabs. The generally accepted date of Z, [ἐπὶ Δ]ι[οφάντο] ἄρχον[τος],¹ is due to the first publication by Köhler (*Hermes*, 1867, p. 21), when it was supposed that the lines began one letter farther from the left edge than is actually the case, so that line 1 would have begun with [Δ]ι[οφάντο]; republishing it in the *Corpus* (*I. G.* II, 829), Köhler showed traces of the actual left column of letters but did not draw the obvious inference from the new arrangement. We should now be forced to read [ἐπ] in one line and [ι Δ]ι[οφάντο] in the next, a most improbable manner of beginning a new annual account. Better is [ἐπ]ι [- - - -] ἄρχον[τος] beginning the new line; the solution proposed by Cooley and Dörpfeld (*A. J. A.* 1899, p. 352, n. 3), [ἐπ]ι [Καλλίω] ἄρχον[τος] (406/5), would fit exactly; the only other possible name between 412/1 and 377/6 is 'Αλεξίω (405/4).² I select 'Αλεξίω rather than Καλλίω for the following reason. There is in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens another fragment, *I. G.* II, 845 (Υ), which joins accurately the top of Z, and evidently therefore dates from the year previous to that of Z. Together they seem to have formed the left edge of a sixth pair of slabs.³ We may then be certain that the date of Z is 405/4, not 395/4; Υ and Z together betray too much uncertainty in the use of Attic and Ionic letters to date from a later decade. Υ, of the previous archonship, is therefore of 406/5, the year of the fire, when the unexpected continuation of the work led to the adoption of smaller letters. Χ, of 407/6, forms the connecting link, with the lettering of 408/7 and the formulae of 406/4.⁴

WILLIAM BELL DINSMOOR.

ATHENS, 1912.

¹ Doubted only by Dörpfeld (*Ath. Mitt.* 1887, p. 47), Cooley (*A. J. A.* 1899, p. 352, n. 3), and Judeich (*l.c.*).

² This inscription has Ξ instead of ΧΞ.

³ In the combined fragments, ll. 1-22 = 1-22 of Υ; l. 23 is obliterated; ll. 24-44 = 1-21 of Z.

⁴ The date of the Carpathian inscription (*A. E.* 31), given by Foucart as 394 or 393 B.C., rests primarily on the supposed date 395/4 given to the fragment Z (*B. C. H.* 1888, p. 158); if the inscription is to be connected with the Erechtheum at all, it may be ten years older. Whether the date of the fire mentioned by Demosthenes (XXIV, 136, p. 743) can likewise be pushed back to 406, as Dörpfeld would prefer (*Ath. Mitt.* 1887, p. 44), depends largely on the identity of the παλαιὸς νεῶς.